IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 13, lines 10-26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In Fig. [[6]] 5, numeral 17 denotes the sun to be a light source; numeral 18 denotes sunlight from the sun 17, numeral 19 denotes a power generation satellite for converting into microwave power dc electric power obtained by photovoltaic generation, etc. and for transmitting the microwave power; numeral 20 denotes a microwave transmitted from the power generation satellite 19; and numeral 21 denotes an artificial satellite. In the artificial satellite 21, numeral 22 denotes rectenna solar-battery hybrid panels. Numeral 23 denotes a bus of the artificial satellite 21, while numeral 24 denotes a mission module of the artificial satellite 21; thus, the bus 23 controls the artificial satellite, for example, controls the attitude of the artificial satellite, while the mission module 24 performs missions of the artificial satellite, for example, performs observation as well as communication. The rectenna solar-battery hybrid panels 22 provided in the artificial satellite 21 are configured as the examples each corresponding to Fig. 1 - Fig. 4 having been explained in Embodiment 1. Hereinafter, it is assumed that, when described as "the hybrid solar photovoltaic generation system", the system may be defined as a partial system of an electric power system provided in the artificial satellite 21, or may be defined as an entire system including both the power generation satellite 19 and the artificial satellite 21.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 27 to page 22, line 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The rectenna solar-battery hybrid panel 37 obtains dc electric power through photovoltaic conversion of sunlight, and also obtains dc electric power by receiving the microwave power transmitted from the power generation satellite, etc. Each of the dc electric

power obtained by the rectenna solar-battery hybrid panel 37 is combined together, stabilized by the electric power controller [[30]] 40, and then supplied to the in-building electric-power network 41. The electrical appliances are connected to the in-building electric-power network 41, and obtain its driving power from the in-building electric-power network 41. For example, due to a plurality of the electrical appliances 42, and the electrical appliances that need relatively large electric power being connected to the in-building electric-power network 41, when electric-power is demanded to exceed the amount that is obtainable by the rectenna solar-battery hybrid panel 37, that is, when the amount of the electric power obtained by the rectenna solar-battery hybrid panel 37 is less than the electric-power demanded through the in-building electric-power network 41, the electric power controller 40 supplies power to the in-building electric-power network 41 to fill the shortage, through the electric power cable 39 from the existing electric power network 38. On the contrary, when electric power through the in-building electric-power network 41 is less than that obtained and supplied from the rectenna solar-battery hybrid panel 37, that is, when the amount of the electric power obtained from the rectenna solar-battery hybrid panel 37 exceeds the electric-power demand through the in-building electric-power network 41, the electric power controller 40 supplies through the electric power cable 39 remaining electric power to the existing electric power network [[38 .]] 38. Here, by additionally providing the electric power controller 40 with a function for communicating to electric-power supply organizations such as an electric power company the amount of the electric power having been supplied to the existing electric power network 38, the remaining electric power generated by the hybrid solar photovoltaic generation system for buildings can be sold. Moreover, in the hybrid solar photovoltaic generation system for buildings according to Embodiment 4 of the present invention, differing from conventional solar photovoltaic generation systems for buildings such as a house, stable electric power can always be

obtained regardless of in the daytime or at night. Furthermore, because the hybrid solar photovoltaic generation system for buildings according to Embodiment 4 of the present invention supplies to the existing electric power network the remaining electric power, the load on a power generating station supplying electric power to existing electric power networks can be reduced.